FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square, the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS,

No. 6, South Water Street.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership, under the Firm of

SANDFORD & SMITH,

for the transaction of AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.

Their attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to and from the interior, and to the purchase and sale of Produce.

THOMAS SANDFORD.
WILLIAM L. SMITH.

Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1843. 37-6w

NOTICE.

THE LEXINGTON COTTON FACTORY having been consumed by fire in the month of October last, notice is hereby given, that all the property belonging to the Company, will be offered for sale on Tuesday, the 21st day of January next. The property consists of an excellent Power-House and Gin, with all the necessary out-buildings; Factory building, the walls of which are still standing, and in a fine state to rebuild; Gin and Screw with all the necessary fixtures complete; a large 20 or 40 horse power Engine, a circular saw, 15 or 20 Tons of Cast Metal, Flue and Sheeting Iron, a quantity of Steel, an Anvil, with all the other Machinery, and parts of Machinery saved from the fire. To any person or persons wishing to engage in manufacturing this article an opportunity will be afforded, not often again. Owners of Factories, Founders, &c. will do well to attend the sale. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ALFRED HARGRAVE, *Pres't.*

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1844. 37-3w

N. B. Should any person or Company desire the property for the purpose of re-building a Factory, the Walls, Out-buildings and Machinery of the Establishment, uninjured by the great many inducements. To such, a bargain will be given.

A. H. *Pres't.*

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D. President of this institution, and Mr. John Bingham and Mr. James Phillips, who have resigned their situations, will commence on the 1st Monday of January next. Dr. Witherspoon will give his whole time to the Academy, aided by the following Assistants.

REV. JAMES JONES, Sen. JNO. U. KIRKLAND,
THOS. CLANCY, ED. STUDWICK,
J. NASH, J. W. NORWOOD,
JOHN TAYLOR, W. A. GRAHAM,
and others, &c.

N. B. The Principal will reside in the town, and has capacity to accommodate a number of boarders.

Hillsborough, Dec. 5, 1844. 37-3w

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a candidate for Constable in the Fayetteville District, to be voted for by the Voters in the Fayetteville District, at the Election for Constables in January next.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tE

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN, a good Turpentine hand. Apply at this Office.

Dec. 18, 1844. 37tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Augusta, Ga. a Negro Woman named MARY, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has large mouth, teeth, continually exposed between a pair of thick lips. She is supposed to be either in Fayetteville, or lurking about the plantation of Wm. Wilson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, for her confinement in jail so that I may get her, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

D. McINTYRE.

Statesville, Richmond Co., Dec. 14. 37-4w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
AND 40 PACKAGES
Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash since the late decline in prices, will be offered unusually low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.

Fayetteville, December 2, 1844. 35tf

Stop the Runaways!

GEORGE W. COX and ALLEN COX borrowed a wagon from a widow woman to go to Fayetteville but instead of that they went to Cheraw, and are supposed to be making for the neighborhood of Greenville, Georgia. The wagon is painted blue, with red and yellow flowers, somewhat dim with use. The tongue and hounds new and unpainted. A home-made cover. A reward of $10 will be given for the wagon if stopped where I can get it.

George is red complected, with red whiskers, if not cut off; dark red coarse curly hair; stout built; about 24 years old. Allen is spare built, with dark hair and no beard. Lanzy Moore, one of their intimate associates, cut out from here last Saturday morning, and I have no doubt he is with them. He is low, square built; keeps his right hand to his jaw and walks when in trouble.

L. W. LAWHORN.

Carthage, Moore county, N. C., Dec. 4. 36-4w

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cutter, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

TANNERS' OIL.—5 bbls. Train OIL, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

WESTERN LARD.—5 bbls. LARD, for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES. 10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, in bbls., for sale by HALL & HALL.
Dec. 10. 36tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum salts.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vices, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Shaving, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 28, 1844. 50tf

Caldwell Academy.

THE Spring Session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January, 1845, under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. CLANCY, whose services have been secured for a term of three years.

Located in the midst of a healthy, plentiful and moral neighborhood, Reaves Chapel Christian county, and qualified to impart a thorough English and Classical education, this Institution, it is believed, has claims upon the patronage of learning that will not be overlooked. No Student will be admitted for a less time than one quarter of 12 weeks. Board in the best families from 4 to 6 dollars per month,—washing, fuel and lights included.

Tuition for Session of 24 weeks, payable one-half quarterly, as follows:

Elementary English branches,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, both or either,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	12 50

By order,
GEO. W. GOLDSTON, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 6, 1844. 36-tJ

Twenty-six Valuable NEGROES

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of John C. Atkins, Executor of Henry Delamothe, *vs.* E. J. Kron and wife, and others, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in the town of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, (it being Wednesday of County Court,)

26 Valuable Negroes,

Of the Estate of the said Henry Delamothe, consisting of Men and Boys, and Women and Girls. A more likely and valuable parcel of Negroes is not to be found.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit; bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date.

☞ Persons having hired the above Negroes for the present year, are requested to deliver them to me on or before the day of Sale.

JAS. L. GAINES, *Commissioner.*

Dec. 2, 1844. 36tS

Valuable Residence

In the town of Greensborough,

FOR SALE.

FEELING anxious to move my residence to another part of North Carolina, I offer for sale my very valuable HOUSE AND LOT in Greensborough. The location is a delightful one, I may say without hesitation the most desirable one in this portion of the country. The lot is high and rolling, and the buildings all of the best style and the most convenient form. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, in the shape of an L, with two passages running through each way, the rooms are large, comfortable and convenient, with here and there indispensable closets—the whole house finished in the best manner by the best workmen in the country.—The out buildings are all large and convenient. There are two wells on the premises of good water—to one of which is attached a milch house and a bathing room. The garden is large and of the best gardening soil, divided into flower, vegetable and fruit garden, attached to which is a small parcel of ground well set in choice apple, pear, and peach trees. The Stable lot is of good size, with an excellent barn, carriage house and crib on it. All these buildings are new and in excellent condition. I will sell low and upon the best terms to the purchaser. Immediate application should be made, or you will miss the opportunity of purchasing where you will have so many advantages for educating your children in the best male and female schools in the whole country, besides a most delightful residence in a very, if not the most, pleasant part of the Old North State.

I offer also my VALUABLE MERCHANT

Mills and Plantation

On Polecat Creek, 10 miles South of town, immediately on the road leading to Ashsborough, in Randolph county.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Greensborough, Nov. 1844. 36-2m

Virginia Gentleman.

COOK & TROY have just received another consignment of Rainbolt & Co's celebrated TOBACCO, put up in handsome style. Boxes of 12 to 15 lbs. of the well known brand of "Bees Wing," and kinds said to be *superior* in quality, denominated "Persian Aromatic" and "Virginia Gentleman."

Dealers may depend on a constant supply of the above article, as it is sold on Manufacturer's account.

Dec. 11, 1844. 36-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

A HANDSOME assortment of Hollow Ware, (some very large pots.) 4 doz. elegant Gentlemen's SADDLES, (with quilted Morocco covers.)

—*Also*—

16 Bbls. prime APPLE BRANDY, on consignment, for sale by the barrel, for Cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

December 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED.—COTTON in the Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in barter or cash.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35-tf

WANTED to sell, a second-hand CARRYALL, as good as new. Apply to JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square.

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

FOR SALE, 50 bushels Rye, a prime article for Seed.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South West corner Market Square

Dec. 4, 1844. 35tf

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.

ALSO, Henry Clay and Polk RAZORS, a splendid article.

December 2, 1844. 35tf

NEW CHEESE.

24 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 29tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

SALE OF LAND.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday the 6th January next, by a decree of the Court of Equity, for Cumberland County, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, viz:

One piece or parcel, the late residence of Mrs. Mary Carver, deceased, joining Mrs. Mary Jackson, and supposed to contain one hundred and fifty acres.

One other piece, containing forty-five acres, and joins the above and Jonathan Evans's land.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.

ALEX'R J. BYRNE, *Com'r.*

Nov. 26, 1844. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Mary M. Blake, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against the Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all those indebted to the Estate must make immediate payment.

JOHN OWEN,
A. W. STEEL,
Executors of Mary Blake.

December 2, 1844. 36-6w

State of North Carolina,

[illegible]

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1844.

Henry M[illegible]

Attachment levied on the [illegible] tenant in common with [illegible] the lands descended to them from [illegible] negro woman Malinda [illegible] who died intestate and without issue, seized and possessed of both grandfather, Griffin Gatewood [illegible]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Griffin Gatewood [illegible] the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court for the County of Anson, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against the property attached and condemned.

Witness, Nod[illegible] Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

[34] N. D. [illegible] C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1844.

Thomas Brown [illegible] ers

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant [illegible] wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for them to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint filed in the Clerk's Office of said Court, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

It is also Ordered that a copy of this Order be forthwith delivered to the Solicitor for the Plaintiff, and that the Master be appointed to take the proofs and examine the Defendants, Temperance Brown and others, touching the matters of the Bill of Complaint, and to report to the next Court.

Witness, S. C. [illegible] Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Carthage, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

Issued the 19th Nov. 1844. [illegible]

SOUTHERN HARMONY

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above popular Book just received and for sale at the Book Store of

Sept. 18, 1844. E. J. HALE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PROSCRIPTION.—The Locofoco papers at the North are full of complaints of Whig proscription, said to have been committed by discharging Locofocos in office. The N. Y. Tribune exposes the falsehood of the charge by defying the production, *by name*, of a solitary case of such proscription. It is easy enough to make charges, but not so easy to verify them.

But if it were true, who introduced the system of Proscription? The whole country knows, that up to the days of Jacksonism, it was unknown. The most that was ever heard of, was now and then an isolated case of some rabid opponent being removed. But when Jackson came into power, it was publicly declared to be his determination to "reward his friends and punish his enemies." And he did it. Even now, whilst this outcry is raised against the employer for discharging a workman who he thinks is doing his best to injure him, the very men who make the complaint, justify the removal of public officers for no other reason than that they voted for Clay. We are, and have always been, opposed to Proscription, and we are equally opposed to such hypocrisy.

At Augusta, Geo. the Locofocos made a formal application to the Locofoco Postmaster to remove the Whig Clerks who were in his office, and on his refusal to comply with the demand, they held a public meeting and resolved, "that *they do not approve the employment of Whigs by the Democratic Postmaster*," that his refusal to remove them "is a deliberate insult to the party, and such a defiance of its will as to require *an unqualified demand for his dismissal at the hands of the Postmaster General.*" And they accordingly make that demand.

Here's liberality for you! A man shall not employ capable and faithful assistants in the discharge of his public duties, but must take those whom his party recommends.

The National Intelligencer, in allusion to President Tyler's endorsement of the zeal, industry, attention, and correct motives, of the members of the Cabinet, brings to recollection the franking propensities of those officers; in view of which, never was a more undeserved compliment than that bestowed by Tyler. Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General, whose especial duty it was and is, to set his Deputies an example of scrupulous honesty, himself violated the law and his oath, by franking immense packages of vile electioneering documents. Of course, with such a example from head quarters, he could not expect, nor did he probably desire, that the Postmasters throughout the country would honestly perform their duties. Who could wonder that Whig documents and papers were detained by Locofoco Postmasters till after the election? We have heard of at least one such case.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in rejoicing over the election of Polk, says,—

"There is no doubt that under the stimulus of the present exhibitant Tariff, new manufactories would have been built to a ruinous extent. Capital and labor would have rushed into the business until it was completely overdone. If this tendency has been in a measure checked by the election of Mr. Polk, we think it is a great blessing to the country, and especially to the manufacturers."

Suppose all this to be true, and that the business of manufacturing should be overdone, who would profit by it? Not the manufacturers, of course, but the consumers of their goods; for when the market is overstocked with goods, they fall in price. These especial friends of the poor consumers, and bitter enemies of the manufacturers, ought rather to have rejoiced, therefore, at the prospect of so much competition, by which goods would be sold for nothing, and the enormous profits which they have falsely sworn were realized by manufacturers, curtailed. Indeed, according to themselves, there is no way by which they could so fully accomplish those darling objects, as by keeping up the Tariff.

The Journal appears to overlook the fact, that these "new manufactories," besides giving profitable employment to vast numbers of laboring people, (who would consume the farmer's provisions,) would work up perhaps 100,000 bales a year of the surplus cotton which now gluts the market, simply because there are not manufactories sufficient to spin it all up.

THE FIRST OF THE "FAREWELLS."

On Saturday last, Capt. Stith's fine Cavalry Corps were out on parade, and embraced the occasion, being the last that they would probably have, to call on His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, at his residence, and pay their parting respects. After firing a handsome Salute, Capt. Stith, in a brief but neat address, expressed, on behalf of his Company, the very great regard which they had for the Governor personally, their very high estimate of the ability, with which he has administered the affairs of the State, and their deep regret at the separation which was soon to take place.

The Governor, who might adopt for his motto, "*semper paratus*," responded in a most appropriate and feeling manner. He complimented the Troop on their fine martial appearance, and was assured that though, fortunately, no necessity had existed for calling them into action, yet had it been otherwise, they would have acquitted themselves as became both men and soldiers. He spoke of his residence in Raleigh, the numerous friends he had made, and the pain which would attend the parting with them—a pain which would however, in some degree, be alleviated by the fact, that he was about to return to another circle of friends, also dear to his heart. He enlarged upon the duty of obedience in a soldier, and in conclusion, told Capt. Stith, that to test his obedience, and that of his Troop, he would give him an order for immediate execution, viz: to dismount and commence an *attack* upon his Side-board. We can only say, if Capt. S. and his company execute all their orders, with as much agility and promptitude, as they did this one, they will soon entitle themselves to the cognomen of "Mounted Minute men." After the *attack*, the Band struck up an enlivening air, the Troop took to horse, wheeled into line, fired another salute, and bade adieu to their "Captain General and Commander-in-Chief."—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE SALEM (MASS.) REGISTER.

Confessed at Last.—The leaders of the "Liberty party" have long manifested plainly enough by their acts that they are natural allies of the Locofoco party and the inveterate enemies of the Whigs; but their implacable hostility has never been so distinctly and unequivocally avowed in its length and breadth, as it is now. For instance, in Leavitt's Chronicle of Monday, J. C. Jackson, editor of the Albany Patriot, tells us that he has had no confidence in the Whig party since 1838; that he always insisted that freedom had nothing to hope from the Whig party, and that from 1841 to the present time "the burden of my talk has been *to awaken* DISTRUST *in the* PRINCIPLES AND POLICY *of this* [the Whig] *party.*" In the same paper of Tuesday the same writer makes this remarkable admission:

"We are saved! we are saved! Henceforth *the Liberty party holds the* WHIG *party its enemy forever; and the complete and full separation from it, from its* AIMS, *its* PURPOSES, *its* POLITICAL ECONOMY, *its* MEASURES, *and its* MEN, is what in my opinion is necessary to the self-preservation, the growth, the ultimate success of the Liberty party."

What a shameless avowal!

How it Works.—A Locofoco manufacturer of shoes called on a wholesale Whig dealer in that article in our city a few days since, and, after jeering him about the result of the election and the defeat of Mr. Clay, informed him that he had brought him three hundred pairs more of shoes. I must decline taking them, replied the dealer. But why, inquired the manufacturer, with some surprise; you have taken all my shoes for years. Yes, replied the dealer, but now we are going to have a reduction of the Tariff, and I intend to import my shoes. So the manufacturer departed; called on all his Locofoco dealers through the city, but not one of them would take his shoes. He then came back again to his old Whig customer, and offered them at a reduced price, but he declined taking them. Such are the fruits of electing a *free trade* man, under the *pretence* of his being a protectionist.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Our correspondent who wishes to know when the Lottery distributing the *Texas lands* will take place, is informed that the Presidential election is decided, and the democracy have concluded not to distribute the land in that way. That 150 acres promised to each voter in Georgia, is something like the constable's fugitive from justice, *hideable non conveitible in swampo.* When the lottery does come on, we will give due notice, so that all hands may have a fair shake.—*Georgia Enquirer.*

Two Hibernia politicians ran against each other at the corner of Exchange street, the other day. "Ochone! Murphy," said one to the other, "We've losth Marseychu-

RIOT IN OHIO—SEVERAL LIVES LOST

A slip from the office of the Telegraph, published at Georgetown, Ohio, gives an account of an affray which took place on the 9th inst., between some Kentucky negro-hunters and a number of abolitionists residing in the Red Oak Settlement. The run-away negroes had been secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King. They were owned by Col. Edward Towers of Mason county, Ky. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were discovered, who attempted to make their escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men who declared their determination to resist any search of the house.

Both parties being well armed, a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers was killed immediately. King, while re-loading some of the fire arms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive. The Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ring-leaders of each party were arrested and escorted under a strong guard to Georgetown. But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived, and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground, with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilhand, tore him away from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of. The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in attempting to quell the riot."

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received a Fresh Supply of those Goods usually kept in his line, among which are—

New crop Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes,	Spanish Cigars,
A beautiful lot of fancy Prunes, in various sized boxes,	Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff,
New crop Citron,	Hair Powder,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Essence Lemon and Peppermint,
Mace and Cloves,	And a general assortment
Cassia and Nutmegs,	of Cordials, Wines and
Pepper and Alspice,	Spirits.

Also, a large lot of superior TOYS.

N. B. CANDIES of a superior quality, (manufactured by himself,) are kept constantly on hand, and made fresh to order at prices to suit the times, viz: Retail price, 50 cents per lb; wholesale, 25. D. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28, 1844. 35tf

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber's stock of Books and Stationary is unusually large, particularly of SCHOOL BOOKS, which he is enabled to sell at greatly reduced prices; as also BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, Pen and Pocket KNIVES, Gold and Silver PENCILS, Slates, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Inkstands, Quills, Steel Pens, Wafers and Wax, Mathematical Instruments, Paint Boxes, &c. &c.

Among his Books are,—

Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Marshall's Life of Washington.
Botta's American Revolution.
Rollin; Josephus; Gillie's Greece; Scott's Napoleon; Alison's Europe, in 4 vols. and in 1 vol.; Robertson's America; Plutarch's Lives; Irving's Columbus; Robinson's England; U. S. Naval History; De Tocqueville's Democracy; Life of Ney; Life of Burr; Life of Edward the Black Prince; Bulwer's Rise and Fall of Athens; Universal Biographical Dictionary; Brooke's Gazetteer; Encyclopedia of Geography; The Federalist; President's Messages; Hallam's Middle Ages; Schlosser's History of the 18th Century; Froissart's Chronicles; History of the Late War; Hume, Smollett and Miller's History of England, 4 vols.; Goldsmith's View of the World; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather; Mechanic's Own Book; Mrs. Leicester's School, by Lamb; Georgia Scenes; Davie's Magnetism; Cook and Confectioner; Gardener and Florist; Milliner's Guide; Ellsworth's Agricultural Report; Hinds' Farrier; Mason's do.; Young Wife's Book; Young Hus-

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

MR. CLAY & THE KENTUCKY ELECTORS.

According to promise, we present to our readers to-day, the address of the Kentucky Electors to Mr. Clay, and that gentleman's response. We doubt not they will be read with profound interest by every lover of liberty in America.

We attempted heretofore to give an account of the imposing scene, feeling all the while how impossible it was for words alone to exhibit it, to those who did not witness it.

To see that venerable man standing at his own threshhold—bereft of power and place, by the vilest machinations and most unrelenting persecution—surrounded in funereal silence and solemnity by the chosen and most gifted men of his adopted State—by his nearest neighbors and oldest friends—was impressive and overpowering beyond description. To hear the outpouring of their bruised hearts, and his calm yet deeply felt response—to behold his moist eye and quivering lip, and their manly tears, excited unutterable emotions.

But we will not dwell upon this subject: we never expect to be called on to chronicle such another occurrence, live though we may, beyond the ordinary life of man.

Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. Underwood, surrounded by the other Electors, by the Governor and the ex-Governor's Metcalfe and Letcher, and the people who attended, read the following address to Mr. Clay:

Mr. Clay:—I have been selected by the members of the Electoral College, to say to you for each one of us, that we have come to offer you the homage of our personal regard and profound respect. In this work of the heart, many of your neighbors have likewise come to unite with us. On yesterday, at Frankfort, we performed our official duty in obedience to the will of the people of Kentucky, by voting unanimously for yourself and Theodore Frelinghuysen to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The machinations of your enemies, their frauds upon the elective franchise, and their duplicity with the people, in promulgating opposite principles in different sections, have defeated your election.

We have no hope of preferment at your hands, which can tempt us to flatter; nor can the pen of proscription intimidate us in speaking the truth. Under existing circumstances it gratifies us to take you by the hand, and to unite, as we do most cordially, in expressing the sentiments of our hearts and of those we represent in regard to your personal character and political principles.

Your past services are so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations dwelling on your name with admiration and gratitude. Your example will illuminate the path of future Statesmen, when those who hate and revile you are forgotten, or are only remembered, like the incendiary who burnt the temple, for the evil they have done.

To you the election has terminated without personal loss, but to the nation, in our judgment, the injury is incalculable. God grant that the confederacy may not hereafter mourn over the result in disunited fragments.

Whilst your enemies have not attempted to detract from your intellectual character, they have with untiring malice attacked your moral reputation and endeavored to destroy it. The verbal slanders and printed libels employed as means to accomplish political objects, have stained the character of our country and its institutions more than they have injured yours.

In your high personal character, in your political principles and unrivalled zeal and ability to carry them out, may be found the strong motives for our anxious efforts to secure your election. The Protection of American labor, a National Currency connected with a fiscal agent for the Government, the Distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands, further constitutional restrictions upon Executive power and patronage, and a limitation upon the eligibility of the President for a second term, were measures, which, under your administration we hoped to nurture and bring into practical operation. By your decent they have been endangered, if not forever lost.

But we will not speculate on coming events. If things work well, we shall find consolation in the general prosperity. If apprehended evils come, we are not responsible; and retaining our principles, we shall enjoy the happy reflection of having done our duty.

In the shades of Ashland may you long continue to enjoy peace, quiet, and the possession of those great faculties which have rendered you the admiration of your friends and the benefactor of your country. And when at last, death shall demand its victim, while Kentucky will contain your ashes, rest assured, that old and faithful friends—those who knew you longest, loved you best—will cherish your memory and defend your reputation.

BEN. HARDIN,
J. R. UNDERWOOD,
R. A. PATTERSON,
PHILIP TRIPLETT,
W. W. SOUTHGATE,
W. R. GRIGSBY,
JOHN KINCAID,
E. ANDREWS,
CARLOS ADAMS,
B. MILLS CRENSHAW,
LESLIE COMBS,
W. J. GRAVES.

MR. CLAY REPLIED.

tions, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may be yet secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The Whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties and promote the common welfare. It has made, in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that, during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No moral man is authorised to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the Whig party? I venture to express an opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it, without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success. The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems, therefore, to me, that they should persevere in contending for them; and that, adhering to their separate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects, which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, Sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement, which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look, with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operations of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable, prosperous and great.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The National Intelligencer gives the following hasty synopsis of this usually important paper, which, by the way, is nearly twice as long as the President's Message, and appears to be intended as a sort of text book of political economy.—

The Revenue for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last was $30 381,700 03; received from the following sources:

From customs	$26,183,570 94
From the public lands	2,059,939 80
Miscellaneous sources	261,007 94
Treasury notes and loans under act of March 3, 1843	1,877,184 35
Making an aggregate of	30,381,700 03
The Expenditures during the same period, including $12,998,773 54 on account of the public debt, were	32,958,827 94
Exceeding the year's receipts by	$2,577,127 91
This latter amount, deducted from the sum remaining in the Treasury July 1, 1843, of	10,134,507 55
Left a balance on hand July 1, 1844, of	$7,557,379 64

The Estimated Receipts for the present fiscal year, which will end on the 30th of June, 1845, are as follows:

From the customs	$31,915,018 03
From the public lands	2,150,856 89
From other sources	120,000 00
Making a total of	34,208,874 92
And the Estimated Expenditures and other demands on the Treasury within the same time amount to	35,019,431 06
Being more than the estimated receipts by	814,556 13
Which, deducted from the balance reported on hand the 1st of July last, as above stated	7,557,379 64
Would leave in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1845, an apparent balance of	$7,042,823 51

The above apparent balance, however, is liable to be *decreased* by the amount of any additional appropriations that may be made during the present Session of Congress, to be expended previous to the 30th day of June next.

The Existing Debt of the United States on the 1st of July last was $24,748,188 23. On the 1st of December preceding it was $23,850,673 03. The Secretary recommends that a sinking fund of two millions of dollars annually be provided to pay the interest on this debt, and to redeem the principal at the respective periods assigned for its redemption.

The Imports during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1844, are valued as follows:

Free of duty	$21,766,082 00
Paying duty	80,088,020 00

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—*Monday, Dec.* 16.

Mr. Joyner, (Whig.) the Senator elect from the county of Pitt, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Foreman, appeared, produced his credentials, qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the inquiry as to the propriety of establishing an eighth Judicial Circuit for this State, reported a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to Courts of Justice, Practice, Pleas and Process.

On motion of Mr. Jelliceys,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to report to the Senate, the amount of money deposited with North Carolina by the General Government under the Deposit Act of Congress of 1836. Also, what has been done with the said deposite money by the State, to what purposes the profits of said funds are applied, and what will be North Carolina's distributive share of the fourth instalment.

The Bill to change the time of holding the elections for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. was read the second time.

Mr. Shepard moved to amend it, by striking out the last *Thursday in April*, and insert in lieu thereof, *first Thursday in July*—which was agreed to.

The Bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Elliott, by adding an additional section, relating to Clerks and Sheriffs.

The Bill was then *rejected* by a vote of 29 to 18.

Those who voted for its passage, were Messrs. Boyden, Cowper, Edwards, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hellen, Jeffreson, Joyner of Halifax, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Shepard, Taylor, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell, Woodfin and Worth.—18.

Those who opposed it, were Messrs. Albright, Biggs, Bogle, Boyd, Cameron, Dockery, Drake, Emnett, Ethridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Hester, Hill, Jeffreys, Joyner of Pitt, Melvin, Pharr, Pasteur, Reich, Smith, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker and Wilson.—29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cherry, from the Committee raised on the subject of Rail Roads, made the following Report, accompanied by a Bill to authorize the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Rail Roads, ask leave to report upon that part of the same which relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and its financial connexion with the State.

Your committee have had the subject under consideration, and given to it all that care and attention which a subject of so much importance both to the State and the Company, requires. They are frank to confess, that the subject is involved in many difficulties in any and every aspect in which they have been able to view it, and report now, more with the purpose of bringing the subject to the consideration of the House, than any wish that their recommendation may be adopted. The road was constructed at a cost of about $1,500,000, while the stock paid in was only about $650,000, leaving a large balance of the cost of construction a debt against the corporation. In 1838 the Company applied to the Legislature to endorse their bonds for the sum of $500,000, to enable them to complete the road, purchase engines, &c.; and an Act was passed at the session of 1838-39, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company," by which act the State agreed to endorse the bonds of said Company for the sum of $500,000, and as an indemnity the Company were to mortgage the road and all their other corporate property to the State, and the private property of the stockholders was also to be bound as a further indemnity to secure the State against any loss, in the event the mortgage upon the road and other property should prove insufficient; which mortgage was accordingly executed by the company in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

At the meeting of the next General Assembly in 1840 the Company applied to the State for further aid; but doubts were entertained by many, whether the Company had complied with the provisions of the Act of 1838-39 for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company," so far as making the private property of the stockholders liable.

So far as your Committee have been able to learn, no dishonesty of purpose, or intention to commit a wrong, is justly chargeable upon any of the officers of the State or the Company who executed the provisions of that Act. The difficulty seems to have been owing to the facts, that at the meeting of the stockholders of the said Company to accept the provisions of the Act, no record was made of those stockholders who were present and gave their assent to the same. As the record of their act failed to show that all of the Stockholders were present, differences of opinion were entertained, whether a majority of the Stockholders could give an assent which would be binding upon the private property of other corporators, who were not present and who had not given any authority to others to act for them. Your committee do not express any opinion upon this point, nor do they conceive that there is any necessity that they should.

The Legislature of 1840-41 passed another act, entitled "an Act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same." Your Committee are of opinion, from the provisions of this Act, as well as its title, that the object of the Legislature in passing this Act, was more effectually to secure the State against any loss upon the bonds of 500,000 dollars endorsed by the act of 1838-39, and to give further aid to the road. To effect both these objects, so desirable to the State, provision was made by the act that the Public Treasurer should endorse the bonds of said company for $300,000; but before any of the *said bonds* were endorsed, should be delivered to the Public [illegible]

[illegible] $150,000 00
[illegible] 22,665 00
[illegible] 22,665 00
[illegible] 30,000 00
[illegible] 21,765 00

[illegible] $150,660 00

[illegible] the stockholders [illegible] as who subscribe in such sums as [illegible] enter into a bond payable to the [illegible] State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding [illegible] to the said State, part proportional to the [illegible] to subscribe in the loss or damage [illegible] to the State in consequence of the endorsement [illegible] the State, to the *amount for one hundred and* [illegible] and one thousand [illegible] and thirty-eight and one thousand [illegible] and thirty-nine, until a sum not to exceed [illegible] Gaston Rail [illegible] and presented [illegible] charge [illegible]

bonds only for the deficiency that may remain after such application. Your committee cannot agree to this construction; but if it be the proper construction of said acts, the State is without any security for the $300,000 endorsed in 1840-41.

Your committee report further, that the receipts of the said Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road have not been sufficient, after paying current expenses, repairs of road, &c. to pay any part of the principal and but a small portion of the interest on said bonds. They find, from the report of the Public Treasurer, submitted to the present General Assembly, that he has already paid the sum of $90,374 interest on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bonds, and that there will fall due on the 1st Jan'y next, (principal) $30,000
And on the same bonds, for interest, 23,565

Making, together, the sum of $53,565
And for int. on 1st July, 1845, 22,665
Same for int. 1st Jan'y, 1846, 22,665
Same for principal same time, 30,000
For interest 1st July, 1846, 21,765

Total, $150,660

Which will fall due and for which provision must be made before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Your committee further learn from the Report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, submitted to the present General Assembly, that the receipts of the last eighteen months exceed the expenditures only by the sum of about seven thousand dollars; so that the present Legislature must provide the ways and means to meet the above sum of $53,565 on the 1st day of January next.

In view of this unfortunate state of the affairs of the company and the large amount for which the State is liable as surety, it has been a subject of much solicitude and anxiety to your committee to recommend, if possible, some plan to protect the State as far as the same can be done, and at the same time to prevent a sacrifice of the interest of the Stockholders; and much as your committee regret the loss of those individuals, who have contributed freely from their private resources, some to their utter ruin, in constructing a public improvement in the State, an improvement which is greatly beneficial to a large portion of the State and particularly to its Capitol, they have been unable to devise any plan or to have any suggested that can accomplish these desirable results. Although our feelings and sympathies may be, and are enlisted on the part of those who are likely to suffer and must suffer by their investment in this work, in the present condition of our finances, we cannot feel ourselves at liberty to extend that help which our sympathies might prompt us to do. Your committee have held a concurrence with a committee of the Rail Road Company to hear any views or suggestions that they might make, for the purpose of relieving the State and the Stockholders of the company from their present embarrassing situation; but they have proposed none, which your committee could recommend for the adoption of the Legislature. Your committee are, therefore, forced to the conclusion, that the only alternative left the General Assembly is to direct a foreclosure of the mortgage in pursuance of the act in that case made and provided.

Your committee deem it but fair and proper that they should bring to the consideration of the House, the suggestions submitted by the committee of the Rail Road Company. It was not submitted in writing, and your committee can only state it here, according to their understanding of it. They state that the capital stock of the company and its debts for which the State are liable, amount to the sum of $1,500,000. They propose to scale the stock down to $800,000; let the State take $400,000 and the Company $400,000. This would leave $400,000 of the debt for which the State is liable unprovided for; and as a security for this, let the State take a mortgage on the Road and all the other property, both real and personal, belonging to the Company. Your committee could not adopt this suggestion, as they understand it requires the State to give up the bonds and other liens which it now holds. Your committee still hope that some other plan may be proposed and adopted, better calculated to protect both the State and stockholders, than the one they proposed, tho' no other has occurred to them; and they therefore recommend the passage of the following bill.

WM. W. CHERRY, C. R. R. C.

Mr. Atkins having introduced a resolution respecting the annexation of Texas, (as stated in the last Observer,) a long debate arose, of which the Register gives the following sketch:—

The adoption of the Resolutions was advocated by Messrs. Shepard, Scales, Atkins, Brogden, Rodgers, Ellis, Flemming and Stowe, on the part of the Locos;

And opposed by Messrs. Haughton, Poindexter, Harris, Mills, Paine, of Chowan, Payne, of Davidson, Guthrie and Fatthegain, on the part of the Whigs.

As it would be impossible, (if in our power to report them in full,) to find room for all the speeches and rejoinders made on this Resolution, we cannot do more than give the grounds which the two parties (for it was introduced as a party move, and treated as such,) took in the debate; and how to do this, we are somewhat at a loss, for no two of the advocates of the Resolution entertained the same views on the subject matter of it. We, therefore, have to make a selection from some one of its advocates; and it would seem that the introducer (Mr. Atkins) of the Resolution would be the most proper one to select; he, however, advanced but few remarks, and those few were so effectually met by Mr. Haughton, that it would not be doing justice to the Locos, to take him as the *well-wether* on this occasion. We think Mr. Shepard was the "by authority" mouth-piece of his party on this Texas question, as he consumed more time than all the Whig speakers, (for we timed them all,) and made a direct issue with Mr. Atkins, who

[illegible] course in the last Legislature, and that on this, the Texas question, the people had given *no direct decision!*

Mr. Haughton then proceeded by saying, it is admitted, then, by the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Shepard) that the people of the State have *not* decided the question, one way or the other, while, on the other hand, it is insisted by the gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Atkins) that the people *have* decided it. If the gentleman from Cumberland be right, our constituents have decided *against* it, and yet we, their representatives, are asked by this Resolution to express an opinion in *known violation of their wishes*. But, if the gentleman from Wake be right, then we are requested by the Resolution to reflect the opinion of our constituents on this subject, when it is *admitted* that we are utterly ignorant *what that opinion is*.

The debate was continued to a late hour, when the Resolution was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Barco, D. A. Barnes, Bond, Brower, Burgin, Caldwell, Cherry, Church, Clayton, Cochran, Credle, Davenport, Davis, Wm. Dickson, Doak, Dunlap, Ellringhaus, Emerson, Fagg, Fawcett, Foy, Gambill, Gee, George, Golding, Grist, Gwyther, Hackney, Harris, Haughton, Keener, Leathers, Littlejohn, Locke, Lord, Mebane, Miller, Mills, Moore, McNair, Odom, C. L. Payne, Perkins, Phifer, Poindexter, Prentiss, Puryear, Reid, Roane, T. H. Robinson, Rush, Sharpe, Smith, Terash, Trull, Waddell, Washington, Watters, Tho. Wilson.—60.

Nays.—Messrs. Atkins, Beaman, Brame, Bridgers, Brogden, Brown, Calloway, Collins, Cunningham, J. G. Dickson, Dunn, Edwards, Ellis, Flemming, Graves, Guthrie, Hamrick, Harrison, Hawkins, Hayes, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lenamon, Mangum, Martin, Mitchell, McIntyre, McNeil, Nixon, R. T. Paine, Rankin, Regan, Reinhardt, Richardson, H. H. Robinson, Scales, Shaw, Shepard, Stone, Street, Taliaferro, Whitehurst, Wilder, N. L. Williamson, R. P. Williamson, N. Wilson, Woodward.—19.

On motion of T. R. Caldwell,

Resolved, That this House will commence holding evening sessions from and after Wednesday, the 18th inst.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, Dec.* 17.

On motion of Mr. Cameron,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of four on the part of each House, to inquire whether it would not be proper for the present General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston; and if so, to inquire further, what it means should be adopted for the purpose of testifying the high and abiding veneration, in which the exalted virtues and talents of the deceased, are held by the citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Francis from the Committee, to whom was referred the Certificate presented by the Senator from Onslow, on Monday, the 16th of November, as well as the Certificate by him subsequently presented, reported the following Resolutions, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Certificate of the Senator from Onslow, and by him introduced to the Senate as *genuine* the first day of the Session, is a *forgery*.

Resolved further, That inasmuch as no evidence has been offered before the Committee to implicate any other person in the transaction, that the Senator, himself, has either been *guilty of forgery, or procured it to be done*, or was at least aware that it was not genuine, and therefore practising a fraud upon the Senate, and *ought to be expelled*.

Resolved, That for the reason aforesaid, the Senator from Onslow, be, and is hereby *expelled from the Senate*, and his seat therein vacated.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and read the second time the Bill to amend an Act, passed January, 1841, entitled an Act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same.

Mr. Francis then moved to amend, by striking out the 2d Section thereof, pending the question. Mr. Edwards moved an adjournment until to-to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

On this bill, a discussion rose, which lasted during the whole sitting of the Senate. The object of the bill, as we gathered from the discussion, was to declare what the Legislature of 1840 meant by the Act above recited, and proposing a modification of the form of the Bond, given by the individual Stockholders, under the Act, in order that its true intention may be carried out. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Bigden, who advocated its passage, contended that those who passed the bill, designed that it should protect the State from *any* loss on account of its endorsement for the Road. That the endorsement for $300,000 was given in consideration of saving the State harmless from the previous endorsement of $500,000. And that the Act, if construed according to the intentions of those who passed it, in the event of a sale of the Road, would bind the Road under the last mortgage, and give the State a right to fall back upon the individual bondsmen, to make up any deficiency remaining of the whole endorsement of $800,000, after deducting the amount for which the Road may sell. This was certainly the intention of the Stockholders, at the time the relief was granted, and no doubt was entertained that in renewing their individual bonds, they would agree to such modification of the form of the bond as would secure this end. It was also the intention of the Legislature of 1840, to grant relief on the terms indicated, and no other, and the Legislature ought so to declare now.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Biggs, Francis and Waddell, on the ground that it was useless legislation to pass such a bill. The question, as to the proper construction of the Act of 1840, was or another department of the Government, viz: the Judiciary, to decide; and it would be forestalling their decision, to give now a Legislative construction to it. The bonds would not fall due until 1850, and could not be sued upon until then, &c. Mr. Waddell also suggested the legal doubt, whether, under the word contained in the Act, the bondsmen could be required to give new bonds having a different operation from those to be renewed—whether *ex-post-facto*, or *ex-eximi*, as the lawyers say, did not imply to take up an old bond and give a new one of precisely the same import—and therefore, whether this bill would not be a sort of *ex post facto* legislation.

Mr. Waddell admitted the intention of the Legislature of 1840 to have been as stated, and he voted for the Act, believing that the construction now declared was the one which it was intended to bear.

Mr. [illegible] expressed the opinion that under the Act as it now stands, the Road is bound under the $800,000 mortgage, and the individual bondsmen for all to [illegible] may remain of the $500,000.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. T. Wilson,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, consisting of [illegible] members on the part of each House, who shall be to make suitable arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, on the [illegible] day of January next, to enter upon the duties of [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] from the Committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill entitled a Homestead Bill. The Bill was read the second time, when

Mr. [illegible], the introducer, delivered himself of a speech of considerable length, which was better suited to the Fourth of July Oration, than a defence of the Homestead Bill for the unfortunate citizens of [illegible].

The House then, on motion of Mr. Moore, laid [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] introduced a Bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, for the counties of Guilford and Orange. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House now proceeded to the special order of the day, to take up for consideration the Bill to locate the Residence of Judges of the Superior Courts hereafter to be elected.

The Bill was discussed at some length, when further consideration was postponed, to give way to a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

SENATE.—*Wednesday, Dec.* 18.

Mr. [illegible], from the Joint Select Committee on Swamp Lands and lands, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of Cherokee County, reported a Bill more effectually to secure the debts due for said lands, and to facilitate the collection of the same, which was ordered to be printed, and made the order for the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Elliott,

Resolved, That on and after Friday next, the Senate will hold evening Sessions for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Bill to [illegible] establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the [illegible] combe Turnpike Road, and thence to the [illegible] State of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Joyner from the Internal Improvements Committee, made a Report on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. Cameron,

Resolved, That the Senator from the County of Onslow, when his case shall be brought before the Senate, be allowed to be heard in his defence, at the bar of the Senate.

The Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relating Courts of Justice, Pleas and Process, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. [illegible] rejected.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the Bill to amend an Act [illegible] State against any and every liability incurred by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Francis, striking out the 2d section, which was rejected.

The Bill then passed its third reading.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Poyton, Cameron, Dockery, Edwards, Elliott, Halsey, [illegible], Holmes, Jefferson, Joyner of Pitt, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Smith, Taylor, Thompson of Bertie, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Woodfin, Worth.—27.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Dockery, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Melvin, Reich, Stallings, Stowe, Walker and Wilker.—18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Ethringhaus from the [illegible] to whom the subject was referred, reported a Bill to alter and establish a new Regiment of Militia in the County of Union.

Also, a Bill to divide the Militia of Anson County.

The two Houses went into joint ballot for a Trustee of the University, which resulted in the appointment of Nicholas L. Williamson, of Anson County.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the Resolution [illegible] Select Committee to inquire into the propriety or the General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston; and if so, to inquire further, what it means should be adopted for the purpose of testifying the high and abiding veneration, in which the exalted virtues and talents of the deceased, are held by the citizens of North Carolina.

After the reading of the Resolution, Mr. Winston moved that it be concurred in. Mr. [illegible] in support of his motion, paid a full, eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of the lamented Gaston.

Mr. Speight, [illegible] whom that Resolution [illegible] It may with truth be said, that he was [illegible] yesterday, the Bill to amend an Act [illegible] State against any and every [illegible] the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road [illegible] the relief of the same. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Francis, striking out the 2d section, which was rejected.

The Bill then passed its third reading.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Poyton, Cameron, Dockery, Edwards, Elliott, Halsey, [illegible], Holmes, Jefferson, Joyner of Pitt, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Smith, Taylor, Thompson of Bertie, Thompson of Wake, Tomlinson, Woodfin, Worth.—27.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Dockery, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hargrave, Melvin, Reich, Stallings, Stowe, Walker and Wilker.—18.

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The two Houses went into joint ballot for a Trustee of the University, which resulted in the appointment of Nicholas L. Williamson, of Anson County.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the Resolution [illegible] Select Committee to inquire into the propriety or the General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston; and if so, to inquire further, what it means should be adopted for the purpose of testifying the high and abiding veneration, in which the exalted virtues and talents of the deceased, are held by the citizens of North Carolina.

After the reading of the Resolution, Mr. Winston moved that it be concurred in. Mr. [illegible] in support of his motion, paid a full, eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of the lamented Gaston.

Mr. Speight, [illegible] whom that Resolution [illegible] It may with truth be said, that he was [illegible] his friends, and an object of pride to his [illegible] knew him. As a [illegible] statesman, an accomplished [illegible] a polished gentleman, [illegible] like, take him all in all, we [illegible] the equal of Gaston.

It is due to his memory, [illegible] the representatives of the people of [illegible] which he so fondly loved, [illegible] should testify their respect [illegible] his many virtues! I hope, [illegible] Resolution which has just been read, [illegible] concurred in by this House.

Whereupon, the Resolution was [illegible] adopted.

Mr. Moore from the Judiciary Committee, [illegible] on the following Bills, to which they [illegible] sundry amendments, all of which [illegible] the Bills passed their second reading:

The Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes, [illegible] Wills and Test monies, &c.

The Bill to repeal part of the 16th Section of the Act, entitled "Levies of money, &c." [illegible]

To amend the 1st clause of the 31st Section of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 1st, relating to the Duties of Justices of the Peace.

Also, the Bill concerning the Wills of [illegible] which was laid on the table and ordered [illegible].

Mr. Leathers presented the following [illegible]

Whereas, there appears from the Report of the Committee on Finance that there is a balance of Eighty-one Dollars in the Treasury: Therefore

Resolved, That John H. Wheeler [illegible] requested by Chas. L. Hinton, the Treasurer, to pay into the Public Treasury the said balance of $81, and upon refusal of the said Wheeler so to do, that the Attorney General be and he is hereby directed to bring suit against the said Wheeler on his official bond, for the same.

Mr. Atkins moved to amend the preamble and solution. When,

Mr. Shepard rose and requested [illegible] Cumberland not to press his motion, as [illegible] desired the fullest investigation, that he [illegible] Col. Wheeler had nothing to fear, and [illegible] demonstrable that he was correct [illegible] —that Page was an incompetent witness [illegible] not have been examined by the Committee [illegible] he admitted Page was in error in [illegible] had no doubt that *error* had stated what [illegible] to be the truth, but he (Mr. S.) thought [illegible] taken.

Mr. Poindexter, in reply to Mr. Shepard, [illegible] entirely differed from the gentleman [illegible] his legal argument, upon the competency [illegible] a witness against Wheeler, for that [illegible] clearer. Suppose, Mr. Speaker, [illegible] claim on you for $81 in the hands of a [illegible] collection, and I afterwards see him [illegible] bond, will any gentleman deny that I [illegible] you as a *witness* to *prove* that you have [illegible] money to the Constable? Why is this [illegible] practice in our Courts of Law, without [illegible] any one. And yet it might [illegible] supposed with as much propriety [illegible] into the House, that would [illegible] concurred in by this House.

Mr. P. said, I understand it [illegible] that Mr. Page is an honest man and [illegible] If therefore, as I have shown [illegible] is what he has sworn to, [illegible] established that Col. Wheeler owes the [illegible] Carolina $81 for which he has [illegible] which he has charged the State, [illegible] solution simply *requests* him to pay [illegible]

Mr. Graves replied to Mr. Poindexter, [illegible] that Page was an incompetent witness [illegible] testimony should not have been received. [illegible] he regretted the introduction of this [illegible] thought there was no necessity for it [illegible] believed could be adjusted *out of doors*.

Mr. Cherry said he differed with the [illegible] from Wake, Mr. Shepard, and the [illegible] Caswell, Mr. Graves; that this [illegible] the true and only fair mode of [illegible] the subject, and that it made no [illegible] matter was inclined to [illegible] not, that the money was admitted [illegible] unanimously reported by the finance [illegible] from the Treasury, and that in [illegible] tion, he by no means charged Col. [illegible] pocketing the $81. But it was [illegible] more especially to Col. Wheeler [illegible] this matter should undergo an [illegible] proper tribunal. That if he [illegible] on the ground of fraud or negligence [illegible] honorable acquittal—he ought [illegible] one and why should Col. Wheeler [illegible] from an investigation?

The Resolution then passed the House by the following vote: Yeas 69, Nays 11.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, praying to be reimbursed certain expenditures incurred in the last Works of Defence near said town during the last war with England, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.—*Thursday, Dec.* 19.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee to whom was referred the inquiry relative to enclosing the Capitol Square, reported the following Resolution, which the Senate adopted:

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Graham, be and he is hereby requested to procure estimates of the probable cost, by some competent [illegible] of two fences around the public square, of sufficient dimensions, one to be built of hammered stone or brick, the other of stone foundation and iron railing above, particularly showing the difference in the cost of the two, and that he report to the next Legislature.

Mr. Waddell from the Judiciary Committee made sundry reports.

Mr. Joyner from the Internal Improvement Com-

...to authorize the Wilmington ... Road Company to issue Bonds to ... to redeem a like amount of ... the Act for the relief of the Wil... Rail Road Company. Said bill ... Mr. Waddell, ordered to be printed ... Report.

...ring Jury Trials was read the third ...

...Act passed Jan. 7, 1841, en... the State against any and ... for the Raleigh and Gaston ... and for the relief of the same, ... sundry amendments thereto, all ... and the bill passed and was ... by a vote of 28, to 18.

Mr. Wilson, the Resolutions and Re... committee in relation to the certifi... from Chowan, Mr. Emmett] were ... upon, on motion, Louis D. Henry ... McRae, Esqrs. counsel for Mr. ... admitted within the bar of the Senate.

...in pursuance of the application ... to recommit the certificate ... papers to the Select Com... subject. Upon this question, ... the yeas and nays, which ... 24, a strict party vote, Mr. ... as follows: The Speaker voted ... motion to recommit was lost.

...to postpone the subject to the ... by the casting vote of the ... Another motion by Mr. Biggs ... was lost; and then, on mo... subject was made the order ...

Mr. Dockery,

...the Resolutions relating to ... up for consideration, he be al... witnesses at the bar of the Senate.

...unanimously agreed to.

...SE OF COMMONS.

...of no particular interest.—

...in relation to the deficiency ... the administration of John H. ... moved that the House ... by which the same was a... his reason for making this ... an amendment to offer to the ...

...said he should like to hear the ... Cook read as follows: ...

...arising from the report of the Com... to the Legislature at its ... a deficit in the Treasury ... the Legislature cannot consent ... orders now exist. Therefore, ... Charles L. Hinton be instructed to ... Attorney General to this sub... to institute such suit or suits as ... necessary, to recover the sum of $81. ... moved that the said motion to re... and be ...

...a protracted and exciting de... Graves, Houghton, Shepard, ... Pendexter, Bogden, Cald... also participated.

...indefinitely postponed the motion ... reconsider the resolution of yester... vote: Yeas 61, Nays 53.

...VILLE MARKET.—Dec. 24.

...	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
...	Mackerel, No. 1,	$7 25
...	Molasses,	35 a 40
...	Oil,	30 a 35
...	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
...	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
...	Powder, keg,	$5
...	Shot,	2
...	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
...	" loaf,	14
...	Lard,	14 a 16
...	Salt, bushel,	45 a 50
...	Stick,	$2 a $2 25
...	Tallow,	6 a 7
...	Tar, bbl.	$10
...	Tobacco, leaf,	14 a 24
...	Wheat,	70 a 85
...	Whiskey,	35 a 40
...	Wool,	12½ a 15

...—No change to notice in prices of ... Cotton sells at 4½ to 4¾; ... Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 20; Corn 40 to 50.

...STON MARKET—Dec. 13.

...sales have been ... No. 1 sort. At this rate several ... disposed of.

...considerable of an advance; sales ... to-day in price.

...ing to-day's sales daily at 4½, 5.

...ing boards being about as for ... Wide boards have ... 7 and 7½ have been made; ... having bought 7 dls.; R. O. ... sales at 8 to 9.

SALES REPORTED.

...Spirits Turpentine, at	31½ cts.
...Corn,	45 "
...Peas,	75 "

...come in very freely, and bring from ... readily.—*Chronicle.*

...Cotton 3 to 5¼.

...to 5. At New Orleans 4 to 6.

...½ to 6¼

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

...—Brig Susan from St. Jago de Cuba; ... Turks Island. Dresden from Ha... Brig E. L. Vail from Nevis; Schrs. ... Carolina, Isabella from Charleston. ... Ludwig from Thomaston. 15.—... from St. Thomas, Partridge from ... from Guadaloupe. Tuscan from ... Sea, Eole from Charleston. 17.— ... Aurora from Guadaloupe. 19.— ... from New York.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR JANUARY, 1845.

Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

...to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., ... Wednesday, January 11th, 1845.

GRAND CAPITALS.

...$10,000, $8,000, $5,000, ...$120.30 Prizes of $1,500, ...50 of $400, &c. &c.

...Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

...packages of 26 wholes	$130 00
...26 halves	65 00
...26 quarters	32 50

...Orders for Tickets and Shares and ... Packages in the above splendid Lot... the most prompt attention, and an ... of each drawing sent immediately ... all who may order Tickets from us.

...GREGORY & CO., *Managers*, Washington City, D. C.

...38-tdpd

...Schemes next week.

BOOKS for CHRISTMAS.

...VARIETY of ANNUALS, POEMS, CHIL... BOOKS, &c., suitable for Christmas

E. J. HALE.

Metallic Polishing Powder,

...Silver, German Silver, Brass Plate, ... Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c. Prepared ... & Co. only.

...C. Blocker, Harrisonville, and at the ... store.

38tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1844.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Stage left Raleigh on Sunday morning several hours in advance of its usual time, whereby we are deprived of the letter of our Reporter which would have furnished the proceedings of Friday and Saturday. In the mean time we are favored with the following from an occasional correspondent:—

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

"*Dear Sir:* The City of Oaks has been under some excitement, and the Senate Chamber the centre of attraction for the last few days—the House of Commons scarcely being able to retain a quorum to do business: The question at issue, the resolutions declaring the certificate upon which the Senator from Onslow took his seat to be a forgery, and ordering his expulsion from the Senate. On the *first evening of the Session* it was whispered through the city, that the Senator alluded to had come without his credentials, and that the certificate presented had been forged, with the Sheriff's name, to enable him to unite with his political friends in the contest for Speaker. On the *next morning* he admitted to the Clerk, T. G. Stone, that it might be a forgery; that he was not sure it had been signed by the Sheriff. He however continued to embarrass the Senate in its organization, by voting from day to day, until it became generally known that an investigation would be resorted to, when he rose, several days after the organization, and asked for the investigation, presented his proper certificate, and admitted in a paper writing to the Senate, that its first was a forgery, but contended he had been imposed upon. The committee, after a long and laborious examination of papers and persons, reported, that from all the facts presented he had either perpetrated the forgery himself or was privy to it, and therefore he should be expelled. The general opinion is, that he had become the *willing* tool of persons more infamous than himself, to enable the Locos, by fraud, to triumph in the organization. On his application through his friends in the Senate, he was allowed the benefit of counsel. Yesterday your former townsmen, L. D. Henry and D. K. McRae, appeared in his defence. The last named gentleman's music a long speech, which seemed fully to convince himself that Mr. Emmett was an innocent and much persecuted man. Night having arrived, and the *reflection* from the candles injuring *Mr. Henry's eyes* very much, the Senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock."

TREASURER.—On Tuesday of last week, Col. Charles L. Hinton was elected Treasurer of the State, by a majority of 22 votes over Col. John H. Wheeler. The Senate vote was 24 for Hinton, 24 for Wheeler, and 1 for Nathan Stedman, (not a candidate) The House vote, Hinton 69, Wheeler 47. Col. Hinton, who was a good officer, was turned out by the Locofocos two years ago, and the Whigs have now done right in putting him back.

By the way, one would have supposed that after the Report of the Finance Committee, with the testimony of Mr. Page, Wheeler's political friend,) the late Treasurer would have promptly paid back into the Treasury the $81, which, by that testimony, he was shown to have deducted from Page's pay, and yet charged to the State. He admitted his own responsibility for it by telling Mr. Green Hill that he had paid too much to Page, and would write to him to refund. But Page swears that he never received the money from Wheeler, and all parties express confidence in Page's honesty and veracity. Of course if Wheeler did not pay it to Page he should not have charged the State with it. And how do they attempt to relieve him of the responsibility? Why by contending that Page is not a competent witness! They admit that he is an honest witness, and he swears positively to the fact, which is uncontradicted in any way or by any body, but yet the truth should have been hidden from the light by the exclusion of the testimony of this honest witness, who knows all about the matter! This is Locofoco doctrine.

The Raleigh Standard carefully omits from its report of the proceedings of the Legislature, any mention whatever of Gen. Dockery's Report and the testimony on oath which accompanied it! No stronger evidence could be furnished of the conclusive nature of that testimony against Wheeler. It is so conclusive that it is not susceptible of defence or apology, even by one so unscrupulous as the Standard. Concealment, therefore, is the only resort. And so this most singular incident of the Session, perhaps, is entirely hidden from the view of the readers of that paper; and instead of it, Col. Hinton is charged with paying $81 to Page on "*an illegal voucher!*" What a wretched pretence! It is well known that such payments, (being in part of the pay of members and officers of the Legislature,) are made to them whenever they wish it at every Session of the Legislature, as well as every Session of Congress. And it is necessarily so. Members do not go to Raleigh with money in their pockets to pay all their expenses whilst there, and it would be very inconvenient to them to do so. They draw their pay as they need it, and we doubt not that Wheeler has paid many of them on just such "illegal vouchers" this Session. At all events, Page sweears that Wheeler did not pay him the $81; Page is admitted to be an honest man; therefore Wheeler should not have charged the State with money which he never paid. That is the whole story.

THE MAIL.—The citizens of Wilmington held a meeting on the 13th inst. on the subject of the proposed change of the great mail route. The Magistrate of Police, John McRae, Esq. presided, with John P. Brown, Esq. as Secretary. After some discussion as to the injurious effects to that town of the change, a committee was appointed to confer with the Rail Road authorities, and ascertain, as far as they may know, what reasons have induced the Postmaster General to make the change. The committee is to report to a future meeting.

One of the Contractors South of this, returned from Washington on Sunday night last, and informs us that the Mail will certainly start on this road on the 1st of January.

Until Coaches can be provided, we learn that light wagons will be used.

THE U. S. AND MEXICO.—For several days of the last week it was reported at Washington, that Mr. Tyler was about to send a Message to Congress recommending a declaration of War against Mexico. On Thursday the Message was delivered, but it was not of a warlike character. It transmitted the last despatches from Mr. Shannon, and complained strongly of the disrespectful and highly offensive language indulged by the Mexican Secretary towards our government, which Mr. Tyler appears to think was not justified by any thing done or said by the Executive. The Message closes as follows:—

"A course of conduct such as has been described on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling and of the courtesy which should characterize the intercourse between the nations of the earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measures to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the executive, resting upon its integrity and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with reurging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding their forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility."

GOV. MOREHEAD.—The Locofoco papers have a most bitter and malignant feeling towards Gov. Morehead, and not being able to find any real grounds of complaint against him, they *manufacture* such to suit their purposes. Of this nature is the attempt by the Standard, and Jeffersonian, to represent the Governor as *advocating* Free Trade in his Message of 1842, and denouncing it as a humbug in 1844. The truth is, that the Governor, in his Message in 1842, warmly approved of the Tariff of 1842, and argued with great ability and decision, the right and the duty of the government to *protect* its own industry by means of the Tariff. Without quoting the whole argument, to which the reader can refer if he pleases, we cite the following passages as embodying its spirit:—

"The passage of a new Tariff of duties, at the last Session of Congress, it is hoped, will relieve the nation from the temporary shifts of issuing Treasury notes, or of resorting to loans, to meet its current expenses, and to pay its debts. Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American Industry, and in the growing tone of some of the European Journals, and in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our Revenue."

"Let us declare our Commercial Independence and proclaim to the world, we have the power not only to raise Revenue by imposing duties, but that we have the power, by imposing them, to protect American Industry, against European industry, and to counteract by our Legislation, any foreign Legislation hostile to our interests."

"That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry, against European Industry, and to counteract foreign legislation hostile to our interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt."

The Message of 1842 is entirely consistent with that of 1844.

The Jeffersonian, probably without looking at the Message of 1842, says, "In his Message of Nov. 1842, Gov. Morehead said he was opposed to a protective tariff, and in favor of Free Trade, so far as that doctrine was practicable." And after falsely attributing to him such language, it asks, "what has changed Gov. M. from a Free Trade man in 1842 to a tariff man now," and answers its own question by attributing a mercenary motive.

How vile is all this! Gov. Morehead said no such thing in 1842. Instead of saying that he was "opposed to a protective tariff," he came out strongly in favor of it, even of the Tariff of 1842.

The Jeffersonian says further,—

"But when Gov. Morehead said that "in the late presidential contest both the rival candidates advocated the principle of protection," he knew he was fibbing. What! Col. Polk advocate protection! His every vote on the subject, and every letter he wrote on it, and all the records of the late contest, give the lie direct to this assertion."

Gov. Morehead was undoubtedly right in what he said. He did not say that Polk was at heart in favor of protection. We presume he does not believe that he is, any more than we do. But yet it is undoubtedly true that Polk "advocated the principle of protection," as is proven by the following extract from one of "the letters he wrote on it," to which we doubt not the Governor had reference:—

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation."

In addition to all this, we find the same paper abusing Gov. Morehead for recommending in his late Message that the State should buy the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the Governor recommended no such thing; and that the charge is as utterly unfounded as are some dozen others in the same paragraph against the Governor and the Whigs.

ASSAULT ON MR. ADAMS.—On Wednesday last, a man named Thomas Sangster, whilst in a fit of insanity, or drunkenness, attempted to strike the Hon. John Q. Adams. He sent a message to Mr. Adams, that a gentleman wished to see him; and when Mr. A. left his seat and reached the lobby of the House, Sangster said "You are wrong: I'll kick you," and attempted to seize Mr. A., who took hold of his wrists, but had not strength to hold him. Sangster then attempted to strike Mr. Adams in the face, but was prevented by two or three bystanders. He was soon afterwards arrested and committed. He is a native of Virginia, and keeps an agency office in Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury says that Mr. Hoar left that city "unharmed and uninsulted." This statement is utterly at variance with that so extensively published at the North, believed in the absence of contradiction. Mr. Hoar had been followed by a mob and was only saved from tar and feathers and outrage by the presence of his daughter and the efforts of a few prudent citizens. We are glad to see the contradiction, for we so abominate every thing like Lynch law, that we should have been sorry to see it resorted to even under the most exciting circumstances.

The resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina to expel Mr. Hoar is clearly unconstitutional, and is in truth but a resolution of [illegible] the first one perhaps that ever emanated from a Legislative body.

It would, however, be justifiable, if any Lynch law could be, on the ground of retaliation for the aid given by the people and authorities of Massachusetts to runaway slaves, whom they were [illegible] press provision of the Federal Constitution to their owners, and for the insults and losses inflicted on those owners, who have endeavored to reclaim their slaves. South Carolina set at nought the Constitution and laws, and Massachusetts had no right to [illegible] her Agent's Constitutional rights [illegible] herself.

The Legislature of South Carolina [illegible] on Wednesday last, after a session of [illegible] three days, having passed 26 acts and resolutions.

Among the acts is one authorizing the [illegible] of the Rail Road to Camden.

Among the resolutions is one [illegible] Pickens, denouncing the repeal [illegible] "*a flagrant outrage* upon our rights, [illegible] step towards the subversion of the Constitution, the dissolution of the Union," and [illegible] Governor, in case of legislation [illegible] the Legislature together.

FROM MEXICO.—By the [illegible] Vera Cruz, we learn that Mr. [illegible] to China, had arrived at the city [illegible] of the Pacific Ocean. He intended [illegible] diately to Vera Cruz, where [illegible] his arrival. The reasons for his sudden return from are not stated.

The news appears to indicate the success of Santa Anna, and his triumph over the opposition; and letters state positively that he would succeed in crushing the rebellion at Jalisco.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been elected by the legislature of Alabama, Senator in Congress, to serve six years, from and after the 4th of March next. The vote stood for Lewis 85, Hopkins 41.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 16th, the Annual Treasury Report was received, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

After much unimportant business, Mr. Johnson's resolution to extend the term of residence before naturalization, came up, and was advocated by Messrs. Johnson and Archer. Messrs. Allen, Rives, Merrick, Dickinson, Berrien, and Foster, were all opposed to the extension, though willing to adopt the resolution of inquiry, in the hope to prevent fraud, &c. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Phelps's resolution of inquiry as to the amount of the public debt of Texas, and quantity of her lands granted and ungranted, was adopted.

On Tuesday, the Naturalization laws again came under discussion, on memorials presented by Messrs. Buchanan and Archer. Mr. Buchanan was opposed to any extention beyond five years, but in favor of guards against fraud.

On Wednesday, a resolution by Mr. Benton, for an inquiry into speculations in Texas Lands or scrip, by officers of the government and others, was adopted.

On Thursday, a message from the President in relation to Mexico, covering the latest despatches from Mr. Shannon, and closing with a renewed recommendation of immediate annexation of Texas.

Mr. Atchison presented a bill to organize the Territory of Oregon, which was referred to a Select Committee.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Duncan's bill to fix a uniform day for the election of Electors of President, was passed, Yeas 187, Nay 1, (Woodward of S. C.)

Mr. Duncan moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to introduce a bill to organize a Territorial Government in the Territory of Oregon. The rules were suspended, 129 votes to 53, and the bill was referred.

On Tuesday, a large number of resolutions of inquiry were presented and passed or laid over.

A debate then arose on a bill to remit the duty on rail road iron, on which the Pennsylvania Locofocos became exceedingly eloquent, denouncing it as unjust, &c. The House attested its enjoyment of the scene by roars of laughter.

On Wednesday, the debate on rail road iron was resumed, and brought to a close by a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was adopted, 155 to 40.

On Thursday, Mr. Morris presented a resolution to inquire into the expediency of continuing Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.

Mr. Weller presented a joint resolution to annex Texas; whereupon Mr. Hamlin of Maine moved to refer it to a Select Committee with instructions to report, whether Congress has any power to annex a foreign nation, and if so, by what section it is conferred; whether it would not extend and perpetuate slavery, and whether the government has any power over slavery in the States; whether Texas owes any debt, and if so, whether the U. S. would be bound to pay it, &c. &c. [This move by a Locofoco in opposition to annexation is ominous of discord in the ranks.] The joint resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hardin reported a bill to reduce the rates of Postage, and to prevent frauds on the Post Office.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—*How Pennsylvania was carried for Polk.*—Charles Gibbons and others, Committee of the National Clay Club of Philadelphia, have published an Address which too palpably exhibits the FRAUD by which that State was made to cast its vote for Polk. The following are the material facts, briefly stated:—

The ratio of increase of the population of Pennsylvania has varied but little since the year 1810. It *diminishes* about one half per cent. every ten years. From 1820 to 1840, the increase was 36.58 per cent.; and at the same rate the increase for four years from 1840 to 1844 would be 14.24 per cent. It being admitted by all parties that the full vote of the State was polled in 1840, it follows that the vote of 1844 should not exceed the vote of 1840 by more than 14.27 per cent. The official returns, however, show that the increase of the vote is 15.21 per cent. or nearly 4 per cent. beyond the ratio of increase of population!

The vote of 1840 was 288,628. That of 1844, 331,871. Increase in four years, 43,833. The natural increase, at 14.27 per cent. would be 41,410. Excess of votes over population, 2,423. The majority for Polk was 6,382.

But some one may say, that this excess was as likely to be of Whig as of Locofoco votes. Fortunately there is evidence to show clearly that this is not so. The Whig vote is increased 17,184, or 14.93 per cent., a very little more than the natural increase of 14.27 per cent., and that little is fully accounted for by the Native American vote cast for Clay in the City and County of Philadelphia. The Locos, on the other hand, have managed to increase their vote 23,859, equal to 16.60 per cent. or 5.33 per cent. *beyond the ratio of the increase of population!* This of course cannot be accounted for by gains from the Whig party, for the Whigs have fully held their own. But the fact is, that the whole of the illegitimate increase of the vote is not only on the Locofoco side, *but is all in the Locofoco counties!*

In Philadelphia City and County, Clay's vote was 23,289, Polk's 18,851. Whig majority, 4,439. The excess of votes here, over the regular increase of 14.27 per cent. was only 40.

The Whigs had majorities in 20 other counties, in which Clay's aggregate vote was 77,176, Polk's 59,553. Clay's majority 17,623. In these 20 Whig counties the entire vote was actually 427 *less* than natural increase [illegible] ...ballot-box stuffing [illegible] ...under the vote [illegible] ...according [illegible] ...election [illegible] ...let us [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

Expulsion of the Senator from Onslow.

We have a very particular account of the final proceedings of the Senate in the case of Emmett and his forged certificate. We have only room for a brief notice.

The examination of witnesses on behalf of Emmett occupied the Senate during most of Friday, at the close of which Mr. McRae spoke in his defence.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Henry commenced his argument in his usual pompous style, preparing the way from the first word, as was evident, to attack the Whig party, and indirectly charging the Committee with injustice, with being influenced by party spirit, &c., when he was reminded by the Speaker that he was out of order from the irrelevancy of his remarks. He proceeded and was again called to order by the Speaker (who deserves the greatest credit for his firm and dignified conduct.) Mr. Henry remonstrated; the Speaker informed him that he had all the rights of a Senator, and no more, and that by the rules of the Senate the argument must be confined to the question under consideration. Mr. Biggs called for the point of order, which the Speaker reduced to writing and read. He again and again invited an appeal from the decision, if Senators thought it incorrect. But none was proposed. Mr. Wilson moved that Mr. Henry be allowed to proceed (in his own way.) The Speaker ruled the motion out of order; and invited Mr. Henry to proceed (in order.) After some moments' silence, Mr. Henry thanked the Chair and Senate for their courtesy to him, and, not content with all the privileges in debate of a Senator, but "oppressed" with his own self-importance and dignity, walked off!

Mr. Boyden then spoke till the recess. After the recess, Mr. Francis spoke for about an hour, intimating at the close that he should offer a substitute for the second and third resolutions. None of Mr. Emmett's friends appearing inclined to speak, the question was put, and the first resolution, declaring the certificate a forgery, was passed *unanimously*. Instead of the resolutions declaring that Emmett was privy to the forgery and ought to be expelled, &c., Mr. Francis proposed to substitute one of censure and reprimand, on the ground, that though guilty himself, it was probable that others were more so. But *all the Locos* and one Whig, (Mr. Moody, who was in favor of expulsion,) voted against the amendment, and it was lost, 25 to 23.

Messrs. Shepard and Waddell spoke at some length, on the vote just given and the amendment proposed to the friends of Emmett. The question then recurred on the original resolutions of expulsion, and they were passed, by the casting vote of the Speaker, 24 Whigs for and 24 Locos against.)

Mr. Cameron introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously, to issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy on the 30th.

The bill to locate the Judges hereafter elected has passed 2d reading in the Commons, 59 to 57.

"I was forcibly struck" [says one of our letters,] with the novelty of the business of the two Houses this week. In the Commons, one little democratic defaulting Treasurer was brought to the 'bull-ring,' and required to refund the sum of which his office is house. And in the Senate, a 'democratic' Senator was tried and expelled for forgery! Verily, verily, of such is Locofocoism!' The Locos hold a Caucus to-night (Saturday,) probably to resolve that Emmett, 'in presenting a forged certificate, did nothing more than a *pious duty*,' [as Senator Haywood said when he published the forged certificates whitewashing old 'Zeke Polk,] and therefore, that the people of Onslow must perform the pious duty of retaining him again, and thus make an honest man of him, and if possible save the party from sinking a *little lower*.' But will the people of Onslow endorse the forgery? I *think* not.

Honor to the Whigs of the Senate! say we again and again. They know how to be magnanimous to an erring guilty member; but when their kindness is rejected, they know how to be just to themselves and to vindicate the purity and honor of their own dignified body, as well as of that honest people whom it represents! The expelled may be sent back, and no doubt will be, for experience has proven that there is no surer road to the favor of that party, than a conviction for crime committed to aid the party. But his return can only disgrace those who send him. It can neither acquit Emmett nor change the public verdict of approval of those who were willing to have mercy, but not afraid to execute judgment.

Let it be remembered, that every Loco in the Senate voted that the certificate presented by Emmett was a forgery; that Emmett told his Locofoco friend Stone, *on the second morning of the Session*, that the certificate 'might be a forgery;' that he continued to hold his seat under it, thus aware of its true character, till he could procure a genuine one. And then look at every Locofoco Senator voting that such conduct ought not to be punished! It is disgusting indeed!

As for Mr Henry's conduct, that was all *Stage trick*, arranged beforehand. He knew that he had a hopeless case, and that the Senate could not submit to be insulted,—therefore his course. He thinks that the party will be more benefited by a diversion of the public mind from the rascally forgery, to what they will call convicting Emmett without hearing him. But he is mistaken. The attempt to palm off a *Forgery* upon the Senate of North Carolina, by a Locofoco Senator, sustained by 24 other Locofoco Senators, CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN!

MARRIED,

[illegible] ...COMMERCIAL RECORD.

[illegible] ...NEW BOOKS.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE next Term in this School will commence on Tuesday the 31st of the present month.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Dec. 24, 1844. 38-2w

D. GILCHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he is compelled, owing to previous engagements, to be absent a few days. Persons requiring his professional services are informed, that he will return again by the 15th of January next.

Dec. 21, 1844. 38-2w

☞ The Carolinian will copy once.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE undersigned, as Executor, will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 6th day of January, 1845, that VALUABLE BRICK TENEMENT, on the North side of Hay street, near the foot of Haymount, known as the Town Residence of the late John M. Dobbin. A convenient yard and garden in the rear of the same will be sold with the Tenement. Also the interest of the Estate in the adjoining Brick Tenement, at present occupied by Jones & Dunn; and the Warehouses in the rear of those buildings, belonging to the Estate of the late John M. Dobbin.

Bond with good security will be required from purchasers; credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest after six months.

At the same time will be sold a valuable Servant Woman and two small Children. The Woman is a good Cook.

Terms—credit of six months.

J. C. DOBBIN.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass'rs.*

Dec. 22, 1844. 38tf

The North Carolinian will copy until sale.

GOLD AND SILVER MINE DISCOVERED!

FIVE miles South East of Franklinsville, at a place called the Pilot Mountain. Here is the greatest sign for metal we have ever seen. We can pick out Silver, Lead, and Iron, out of surface rock, with beautiful stars glittering on surface rock formed of tremolite. Crucibles are found in abundance, and worn out by another race of beings from the present; these crucibles hold from a gill to half a pint, and weigh from 1½ lbs. to 7 lbs. We have found clay, talc'd Gold and Silver Ore. The owners of these Mines are not able to work them, and call loudly for help. Any person wishing further particulars about these Mines, can obtain them by addressing PHILIP HORNEY, (post paid,) at Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1844. 38-3m

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

John McDougald and wife Flora, *vs.* Neill B. Brown, Duncan Brown, and others.

[Petition for Partition of Land.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Brown, one of the heirs at law of Malcom Brown, deceased, Jennet O'Kelly and Harriet O'Kelly, heirs at law of Jennet O'Kelly, deceased, as a part of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, to plead, answer or demur, or this Petition will be taken as confessed by them, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

38] SD'H HOWELL, *Clk C. C.*

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAFFOLDT, *Proprietor.*

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg N. C.

[illegible] ...I have used Dr. Michael's Pills in cases of Chill and Fever, and of Intermittent Fevers in my own family, and have witnessed their effects in a number of cases [illegible] ...their use; and from what I have seen of their effects, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College N. C., Oct. 15, 1844.

From the Rev. Jos. L. Porter, one of the Professors in the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

[illegible] ...I regard Dr. Michael's Pills as a valuable [illegible] ...Proprietor. My Mother [illegible] ...Pills

NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW
GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Almonds, Hogsface, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Matches, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY*.

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view to accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 35tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Pale old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE immediately opposite William B. Wright, Esq., with the Field adjoining, commonly known as the Rectory. Apply to JOSHUA CARMON,

Agent for the Trustees.

November 19, 1844. 35tf

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

NEW GOODS.
Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

Real Estate for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the following parcels of Land and Lots, by a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, to-wit:—

280 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, near Cedar Creek, joining the lands of Jonathan Evans, J. Downing, and others.

One-sixth of one undivided half of the Land on the East side of Cape Fear River, known as the Blocker land, and joining Jonathan Evans and Henry Coster's land.

One Lot and improvements on the South side of Hay street in Fayetteville, between the lots of John MacRae and Hugh Campbell.

One Lot and improvements on the North side of Hay street, opposite the Blake lot.

One unimproved Lot joining the residence of Jonathan Jessup.

A credit of six months will be given.—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Nov. 23, 1844. 34ts

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov. 5, 1844. 31tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its unrivalled value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call

NEW CHEAP GOODS.
WILLIAM McINTYRE

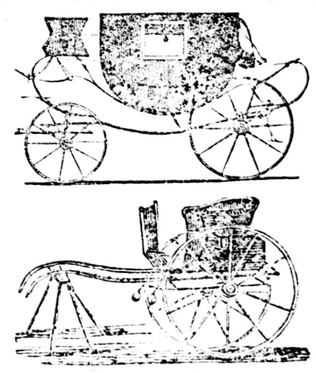
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Latching and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.
EVER A BODY.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!
Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

Is prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any company.

Full descriptions of the Property, accompanying applications, and certified by persons known to agents, will, when post paid, meet with attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The route has had a fair trial, and is the best, and shortest, that is now running from the South.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Capital, One Million of Dollars.

The above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Formerly to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

The subscriber has taken this stand to open his shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will keep on hand Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on Guns of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

The country people can be accommodated in bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

February 13, 1844. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.
MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 30 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1844.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STO

NEW FALL & WINTER GOO

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted in the name of Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON

October 24, 1844. 30tf

D. McLAURIN

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin de Laines; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have punctual. D.

Oct. 28, 1844.

The Subscribers have now in Sto

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bunch's Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto, and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis at Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash. 42tf

October 1, 1845.